[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI kRISHNA SAHI : My objection is to his statements that it doesn't make any difference if somebody dies. What does it mean?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIPAWANKUMARBANSAL : Kindly look at him, He is again saying the same thing.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Madam, he is again saying that it makes no difference.

(*Interruptions)*

They have committed a murder .....(*Interruprions*)

[*English*]

They have murdered the MLA.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No clarifications have been allowed after the Ministeries statement.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A . CHARLES : Madam Chairman .....(*Interruptions*)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Charles, I have not allowed you. Please sit down .....

(*Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have allowed no clarifications . That is all .....

(*Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : I am not asking any clarification, I am just requesting for a CBI inquiry .....(*Interruptions*) .

SHRI RAM NAIK: (Bombay North) Madam Chairperson .....(*Interruptions*)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Ram Naik Ji, please sit down. I have not allowed any of them.

(*Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I am calling shrimati Sumitra Mahajan .....

(*Interruptions*)

17.15 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)1992-93

Ministry of Human Resource Development -*CONTD.*

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore) : Madam Chairman, today we have taken up for discussion the Demands for grants in respect of the Ministry of Human Resources Development . So first of all, it is essential for us to remind ourselves that we are all human beings. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana): Madam, we want the hon. Minister to respond. He continues to sit there. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Then the hon. Minister will have to respond to every point raised here.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not at all. Will you allow the lady Member to speakajan you continue with the speech.

*Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we should all behave like human beings at least when we are discussing the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. It is a very important Ministry and I am happy that today we are having a detailed discussion on it. In fact, it is the most important Ministry because it is concerned with the welfare of human beings and we want them to be so cultured and refined that they measure up to the standards set in these magnificent linens

> "Dharti Ki shan tu hai, Manu Ki santan Hai, Teri Muthi Mein Band Asman Hai, Manushya Bada Matan Hai,

So, this noble creation has to be awakened and made to realise his greatness and the need to maintain it. From this point of view , the most important department of the Ministry of Human Resource. Development is the Department of education. I would like to say a few words in this regard because despite the presence of limbs and other human organs it is cultural education that makes him worthy of that unique identity called human being. However, it is most regrettable that over the years, we have distanced ourselves from the Indian 'vision of a human being and have identified ourselves with the western concept that Man is a social animal. We are not animals. Rather, our culture and traditions call upon us to reach for the divine within us and as such our education too should be in tune with this concept. We should look at education from this point of view and the necessary guidance and grants should be given keeping this factor in mind . Similarly, this lofty vision should prompt us to allocate more funds for the Department of Education, which unfortunately has been ignored.

Madam Chairman, take the books for instance. The number of books in the education syllabi has increased considerably, but we have never made an attempt to find out the idea and impression the students have been able to imbibe from these books. As a result, we find that the shoulders of the students are bent with the weight of books but when it comes to the understanding of our cultural values and the Indianess. that they should have imbibed, we find them wanting. We have got a glorious past and our children should inherit this great tradition. But unfortunately, it has not been the case. An attempt was made in this direction, when a conference was held to discuss the matter. It was decided that the state Government would prepare textbooks in the basis of the syllabus provided by the Union Government . Now, when a Government, which understood the importance of inclucating these values in the students assumed office in Madhya Pradesh, it took a decision to decrease the number of books and incorporate cultural values in the educational curriculla. Subsequently, it made an effort to avoid repetition of the same topics in the prescribed main text and the supplementary texts in some subjects, but a hue and cry was raised by the opponents of this move, saying that the study of the lives and contributions of eminent people were being removed from the curriculla. But to date, we have made no efforts to analyse the contents of the text that we have been prescribing for the students. Further, the N.C .E .R .T . which has been entrusted with the task of publication of text books according to the set sullabi , never does its work in time so much so that we have not been able to distribute free textbooks to the students before December . Similarly, the students get their free uniforms when almost the first half of the session is over. We have never made an attempt to study the cultural value these books are able to inculcate in the minds of our students. The students cannot inclucate such lofty values with an empty stomach. The Government has opened nutritious food centres at many places, but a lot of bunglings take place there. This Department assumes significance in view of the fact that itis responsible for the physical and mental health of the citizens of all age groups. .Unfortunately, this department has always remained a neglected one. It has never been

[Smt. Sumitra Mahajan]

given due attention. Bunglings have become a regular feature in these centres providing nutritious food and their objective has got lost in the process. As a result, nutritious food never reached the needy, despite the Government incurring expenditure worth crores of rupees. Today, when we look at the statistics, we find that most of the new-born babies suffer from mal-nutrition and that infant mortality is on the rise. These are the harsh realities of today in India. If we proceed in this manner, we won't be able to provide enough food or good education to our children. The situation has come to such a pass today, that even after four decades of independence, people in many parts of the country are forced to sell their children to make their two ends meet. This is the manner in which this Department is being run. Such is the negligence on the part of this Ministry

While discussing the present state of education in the country, I would like to piont out the disparities in the treatment meted out to the Central Universities vis-a-vis the other Universities in the country. There are only nine Central Universities in the country, yet the amount allocated for them in the eighth five year plan is Rs. 100 crore. There are nine Universities in Madhya Pradesh alone and each University has been allocated a sum of Rs. one crore, which comes to Rs. nine crore for all. From this, one can very well imagine the condition of the Universities in other parts of the country . Thus, this disparity is very obvious.

I would also like to say a few words regarding the educational standards in the country . We say that education is a man-making process. It inculcates certain values. However, do excuse me but I have to say with utmost regret that a majority of Doctors, Engineers and others coming out of Centres of higher education in the Congress ruled states of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka owe their success to the heavy donations they deposit at the time of admission. One can very well imagine the kind of service these people, who receive their medical and engineering degrees on the basis of their deposits, would be rendering to the society and the kind of values they would be inculcating.

Let me tell you one thing. In every household, during the course of routine discussions, the parents ask their children about their ambition in life. If the child says that he intends to become a teacher, the parents would never relish the idea, but if the same child says that he instends to become a Doctor or an engineer, the joy of the parents would know no bounds . The mother who has imbibed the existing cultural values, would spontaneously say that when her son becomes an Engineer or Doctor, he would mint money and acquire a bungalow, a car and what not.

This means that once a person becomes a doctor or an Engineer his sole objective in life would be to make money. Now the children of the parents would be inheriting the culture and values of those parents, who had spent lakhs of rupees to make them Engineers - and as a result the bridges that they build would remain in papers only. Education is important not only to the people living in cities, but in other places as well. In this Budget, a provision of Rs. 9 crores has been made for the cities, while for the Adivasi region, where many Adult Education Programmes are in progress a meagre amount of Rs.2.40 crore has been made. Only Rs.3.40 crore have been provided for the scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes. Thus, every little provision has been made for the priority sectors. Voluntary agencies involved in Adult Education Programmes, receiving grants from the Government for this purpose, have their offices in Delhi. Sitting in the comforts of the country's capital, will they carry out adult education programmes in the remote and far-flung areas of the country? Do they properly utilise the money given to them ? Although crores of rupees are kept apart for these programmes, we find it insufficient? Is the money allocated for education being properly utilised? Education alone is not sufficient for the all round development of an

individual. Sports is an integral part of personality development. It is essential for the all round development of a child. Today, what is the condition of our sports? I have got a document with me. Mr Minister, Sir, Please pay attention to what I am saying. He made provision for Sports Scholarship to deserving women. According to it, people who have an incomes of Rs. 2500 /- per annum will be provided with a scholarship amount of Rs. 1200/- or Rs. 1300/- per annum. What is the value of rupee today? For gaining excellence in sports, it is very much essential that the sportsmen are provided with basic nutritious food. Along with this comes the question of the availability of sports grounds.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *[In the Chair]*

A number of schemes have been formulated. We are distributing land. In this connection a question was going on in the morning today. Which land is being distributed. The playgrounds are getting shorter Cement buildings are being constructed on those grounds. We have no laws to preserve the playgrounds. The budget allocations for the preservation of playgrounds is not sufficient. The cricket players become stars. But no attention is paid to the games like khakho and kebbadi. A scholarship worth Rs. 2 is going for it. A thought should be given to it. women have also been given training in the field of sports. Is it a matter of pride if only 39 women throughout country have been imparted training.? what did we do for women? We will have to think in this direction. Crores of rupees have been allocated for the Nehru Yuva Kendras. The allocation for non-plan is Rs. 6 croe and for plan is Rs. 1.50 crore. These Kendras also get a lot of foreign aid. All right, let them get it but it should be ensured that after establishment of these kendras they may not reduce to mere centres of political activities. We have to think from that angle. In 1986 the Madhya Pradesh Government had suggested that these Nehru Yuva Kendras should have co-ordination with the States. The hon. Minister was the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh at that time. Please forgive me for what I am going to say. At that time he committed a blunder . He had done the just of spoiling the "Pramukhs" of the Nehru Yuva Kendras. How did he do so. when he was the Chief Minister, he issued a notification, if he may recall; let him recall that when these "Pramukhs" will go to the districts , the District Collectors will receive them . It means that these "Pramukhs", from whom we have great expectations that they will work in villages, have been given the status higher than the Collectors. How these "Pramukhs" of Nehru Yuva Kendras can work for the development of villages and rural youth, if their status is made higher than the Collector. As I have said earlier also that they have been fully politicised. Therefore, it will be good if we pay a little attention to this issues.....

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If more time out of the alloted time to your party is consumed, then two or three Members of your party will be deprived of their chance.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Sir, I will conclude by submitting a little about woman. What is the position of women in our country. We call women 'Nari' "Nari" means 'Na'+ 'Aari', that is, one who is not enemy of anyone nor anyone could be enemy to 'Nari'. Such woman is great but what is the position of woman in independent India today. We have formulated a number schemes but unless the woman becomes fully competent, there cannot be all round development of society. We always say that one educated and wise woman in a family makes entire family wise. If we go through the Indian history, we find that women has guided the family and the society on several occasions. Ratnavali too had shown path to Tulasidas. When Tulasidas- full of passions- went to Ratnavali, she uttered only one sentence-

'Asthi Charm Mai Deh Mam, Taa
Mein Aisi Preeti, Hoti Jo Sri Ram Mah,
Hoti Na Bhavbhiti.

That is why Tulsidas gave a direction to

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the whole society. Several schemes have been made and hostels for working women have been constructed. The hon. Finance Minister made a provision in the Budget on that saying that an exemption of Rs. 3000 has been given for the working women and the limit has been raised from Rs. 12000 to Rs. 15000. Which has compelled women to face comments in offices. In fact this is no exemption as there are few women, whose emoluments are less than Rs.3600. While their workload is equal to their male colleagues, they have to face comments all the time on account of this exemption. You should go and see the conditions in the hostels or women rehabilitation centres. So we will have to provide economic freedom to woman for her advancement. Very little amount has been allocated in the Budget for women polytechniques. I think there must be 4 or 5 polytechniques in the entire country where technical education is imparted to women. Today such schemes should be made as may remove the deep seated feeling totally from her mind that.

" Abla Jeewan Hai Tumhari Yahi Kahani," and instead we should give a new slogan-

Sabla Banaakar Rakha Hai, Nayee Kahani Man Mein Ho,

Vishwas Bano Swabhimani Aur Rashtrabhimani Ho. We should have an imagination of such a woman and then we should consider this Budget. Nothing can be achieved by only making minor schemes.

SHRI ASLAM SHER KHAN (Betul): Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

I think those who constitute 75 per cent of the population of the country are covered by this Ministry. When this Ministry was formed, Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi took it as a very important department and emphasised on several aspects. One of those aspects is Nehru Yuva Kendra about which the hon. Lady Member has said something just now. I think it was good to give an autonomous status to Nehru Yuva Kendras because the working of the Ministry was disposed of at the level of joint Secretary under the Youth Welfare Programmes and the work mostly related to those areas where crores of people were uneducated and they had no activity and support. From this point of view work was done to help the people of these classes. I think when Shri Arjun Singh took charge of this Ministry, he attached utmost importance to this aspect and revived the Nehru Yuva Kendras because it got a set back in two years i.e. 1990 and 1991. No allocation was made for the Nehru Yuva Kendras in the lat Budget. In the beginning this importance subject was totally negelcted. I think it is like the on going branches of B.J.P. or R.S.S. because all the programmes are undertaken for national integration in these Kendras. At the same time, other activities favourable in the interest of the country are also undertaken. The Madhya Pradesh Government has raised its own organisation just for fear lest these Kendras should nullify the R.S.S.propaganda.

Secondly, very insignificant work was done for the development of sports under this Ministry. It was not so that our country lacked talent or out players lacked enthusiasm. The first Asian Games were held in our country and our players had won medals in several games at that time. This process continued for quite some time. when N.I.S.,was established in patiala, its intentions were wrong, because the then Director of the Centre took a very wrong decision, that only N.I.S., coaches will coach the teams. I think this was done to prevent the other coaches from coaching the teams. It could not help us. How many people we have been able to provide coaching and through this how many people's services we have been able to get? But in a place like Bhopal or small village of Punjab like Sansarpur. Where there were certain masters who used to give coaching and were running clubs comprehended that they

won't be able to get any chance to coach the Indian team and for that they had to opt for becoming coaches of N.I.S.. The result was that if a person went to N.I.S. for becoming a swimming coach, he passed out as a cricket coach because their classes and scope was very limited. With the result the encouragement that was due to these sports came to an end all at once. I believe, with the setting up of N.I.S., games have more or less faced a loss instead of any encouragement because the people in smaller cities who were coaching the students lost interest.

Second time the ASIAD was held in Indian in 1982. One of the big achievements was that facilities of international level were provided in India, but later on the work continued in the same manner. No doubt it was a good idea, but the result was that the organising Committee of the Asiad was totally changed into Sports Authority of India, and all the people who preferred to live in Delhi, including the retiring people joined the Sports Authority. All the people were "dumped" in the SAI and it became just a dust-bin. Look at the budget allocation. Eighty to ninety per cent of sports budget is spent on their salaries. Hardly 5-7 or 10 crore rupees are spent on actual activities. Is the sports just a centre of disbursing salaries or it is just for the officers who are simply interested in sports like other recreational activities? It is a matter of regret that today we talk of killer instricrt. When the national teams are playing matches, members from all the parties sit together in the Central Hall to watch the cricket match being televised, they wait and watch to see India emerging victorious But why is it so that it is not pursed by all parties and it is not taken as a mission or an issue by all parties.? When Indian flag is placed below the smaller countries, the heads of all the 85 crore Indians feel ashamed and millions and billions of Indians living abroad also begin thinking why India has not been able to produce a good sportsman ? Where are we lagging behind? What shall we tell them about the system that is followed in our sports organisations and federations and how seriously Government is taking it? Is it not possible for the Government to take over the responsibility of these sports organizations? If it does so, it should take over the accountability as well. There are two things. It is said about the sports federations that these are autonomous bodies, and as such there is no Government control over these bodies. Funds are provided by the Government, and selected is also done by them, the coaches in the coaching camps are provided by us, hence who can be held responsible? Selectors select the players and teams are formed, or coaches impart coaching to the teams. The question is of the responsibility. Many a times so many discussions are held in the Parliament. At times there is hue and cry and everybody watches it, but accountability has not been fixed till this day. It is quite unfortunate on the part of Sports Federation. I believe that the concerned Minister is highly capable. It is a matter of great will power. Many politicians and bureaucrats are in the federation. Why is it not possible that sports goes into the hands of the right people? We prepare the guidelines and elections are held and our people are elected and bogus federations are constituted. Unfortunately, now-a-days some clubs, associations and federations exist only on paper. They participate in games and sports events only with the intension of foreign tours. There have been instances where some players, and coaches of federations did not even reach the playgrounds. The officials of these federations are either busy to get themselves selected to any international body so that next time their foreign trip is assured. The next Olympic games are being held in Bareelona, whenever the games are held all of us are enthusiastic, I am hopeful that this time we should be fully enthusiastic even before participating in the games. There would be two advantages, one, it will develop a national character. There is the provision

[Smt. Sumitra Mahajan]

for sports in the Budget. There is dearth of employment in the field of sports but we do not get good sportsmen. Many vacancies of sportsmen remain vacant. If the hon. Minister considers all this and a committee is formed to formulate new policies for sports, it would be much beter. All the same, these policies should not remain on paper alone, because if we look back our policies have remained confined to paper alone. Therefore, committee comprising of 2-3 persons should be constituted, and these people should be consulted, because these Federations are also needed to be remped. Accountability before the Government should be there , whether it is Sports Authority or any agency or even Ministry. But some policy is to be decided. Then, I believe, there is no reason that we will not get good results.

Now-a-days, our sportsmen do not have the killerinstinct. I also believe that killer instinct is present neither in the Sports Authority nor in the federation. If we continue to pass on this thing we will continue to lose as we have been losing badly on the cricket front. The matter does not end there. Pakistan is, in a way, apart of ours. Why is Pakistan always ahead in cricket, hockey and squash? It is only because the whole environment of the country is devoted to it. They consider it to be their prestige, and they work hard for maintaining their prestige. Therefore, whether it is Government or any other agency it will have to be serious about sports.

What did China do? When their performance in the field of sports deteriorated, they imposed a ban on sports for four years, Just as in case of sick mills. If we want to set right any sick mill, first of all it is closed, and it is to be set right completely. In the same manner, total ban should be imposed on sports. Because India is not able to maintain its reputation. India, a country inhabited by 85 crores people is side-lined. It would be better if we prepare ourselves thoroughly and there is the involvement of the right people, India will participate in the games with its full strength our sportsment will not fail ourselve. It is always the case that sportsment are blamed. If the hon. Minister takes these steps, I am hopeful that India would be able to regain its old place of reputation, whether it is in atheletics, hockey, wrestling or any other competition. With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:.Shrimati Geeta Mukerjeeji, Dr. Viswanatham wants to attend some function in his constituency. If you have no objection, he will speak for five minutes.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) ; All right provided you do not ask me to speak at the tail -end and finish the speech within nine minutes.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI (Srikakulam) : Mr. Deputy -Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving this opportunity. I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. HRD should stand for Human Research and Development instead of Human Resource Development because we have enough of human beings and resources in India.

For the last 45 years, we have been following one type of education which we have inherited from the Britishers. This produces only graduates, post-graduates which we have more in number than anywhere in the world. They are only the job-seekers. Very few of them are resposible persons who do not want to serve under any other person or any govermental organisation and they want to stand on their own legs.

The amount that is allocated for the HRD may appear to be large but percentage wise it is very less. But still the major portion of the amount is spent on those people who

have an avocation or regular income. But the poor farmers and the artisans in the villages are kept away from these grants. I request the Ministry, at least from now onwards, let us give a new direction and approach wherein the needs of the poorest of the poor from all sections of the community are attended to and those people who have got an allocation on money are made to pay for their education just like they pay for their food and clothing. If his step is taken certainly the grants allocated for education will be sufficient for educating the poor and down-trodden. In our Constitution, it has been said that education is a State subject. The state has to give education to all. In 1950, it was said that by 10 years, the Government has to take the responsibility of educating everybody. But it has become a far-reaching cry. So, I request the Ministry to take that step and to give a new direction. The only direction that we have now is the ordinary school that are located in the villages and on the streets, are not giving proper education. What we have produced from out of those schools is very evident in many parts of the country. There are extremists because there is nothing to do. So, we must produce good and responsible persons , to become proficient of their own choice, in which they can fare well.

In our country we have the largest private enterprise the agriculture and majority of the people after completing their education, they do not go for agricultural farming.

There are two types of schools now . One is Residential school and the other is non-resrdential schools . If you see the standards of the non-residential schools, they are very poor whereas we are getting good persons from the residential schools. The point is that it is better to have good standards and so I request the Ministry to see that more number of residential schools or ASHRAM PATHASHALAS are established especially in the backward areas, hilly areas and in coastal areas and attend those poor people. While giving more importance to education, the girl's education should be given importance because if a mother is educated, her children will become more responsible and better citizens of India., All the moneys that are available with the Department may be directed for the proper education of the girls and for establishment of residential schools and for educating the poorer sections. If this type of education is provided and avocation is also given to them during their studies in the schools and colleges, I am sure that by another 20 years, we will have a society wherein everybody can live in peace and allow others to live in peace.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER; Thank you very much Dr. Vishwanatham for sticking to the time. Now shrimati Geeta Mukherjee:

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: (Panskura): Hon. Deputy 'Speaker, sir, when this discussion was scheduled, it was particularly mentioned that it is with special reference to women and youth. Therefore, that is the part which I shall be, in the main, dealing. But before I come to that, there are two things in the other sphere that is on education. I would like to know from the Minister of Human Resource whether he will consider the question of expending the grant to Vidyasagar University, remembering that this is the 100 th anniversary of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's birthday and remembering for me that he is one of the biggest champion of women's cause. Secondly, I would like to know whether he will grant some money for this institute in Midnapur district of West Bengal.

Also there is another thing that I would like to know very much from the Minister. The question has not been clear in my mind. But I read in the newspapers that in Madhya Pradesh, some special individuals/public

[Shrimati Geeta Mukharji]

figure biographies were not given any space in the syllabus. Just now sumitraji has said how NCERT syllabus reaches late, I fully agree. Even then I would like to know whether late Ram Mohan Roy's biography has been given a go by from Madhya Pradesh school syllabus. He was one of the most active figures in our social life who fought for banishing Sati system in our country. I would very much like to know about it. I would also like to know whether poet Tagore's biography has also been given a go by. Remember that it is poet Tagore who said "Nari Kei aapan bhagya jay Karibar Keno Nahi dive adhikar, he Vidhata?"Oh God why did not you give this special facility to the woman so that she can really win her own destiny herself. So both being connected with women, I would like to know about this question as to what is the present state of affairs.

After pressing these two things, I would directly come to my own subject today, that is welfare of women and children, particularly women because of the paucity of time. I do not envy my dear little sister, the Minister in charge of Women and Youth Affaires. She is an enterprising girl; I wish her success. But I am not understanding, with this kind of budget how she will at all fare.

As far as the annual report is concerned , I find certain very interesting things. Everybody will agree that in Rashtrapatiji's speech much was said about Indira Mahila Yojana. Today also Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar was very much particularly about it. What I read in this report is that this Department has finalised the draft of Indira Mahila Yojana. So all that has been done it seems is finalising the draft of Indira Mahila Yojana.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE); Because discussion is going on.

SRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE; Up to this you have reached. I am expressing my apprehensions.

Then I come to another project "National Commission for Self-employed Women and Women in Informal Sector".Their recommendations really deal with the poorest of the poor. what is the state of affairs with Allahabad Commission's recommendatioons? That also I quote "the same is receiving active consideration of the Government".

Then a third project "National Credit Fund for Women". The report says, realising the need for am alternative credit system for the rural poor women, the Department of Women and Child Development is "considering a proposal to set up a National Credit Fund for the rural poor women". So it seems wherever rural poor women are coming, they are falling mainly under consideration stage. So naturally it is a very complicated affair. I am saying that the Department has not increased any allocation. It has. To where and where not, I will come later. Before that let me make this question clear that in total, Women and child Department, two things together, have been given an increased allocation of Rs.84.98 crores.If we remember that our latest population figure is 85 crores and if we think that half of those are more or less women, imagine the huge big rise- nearly Rs.2 per head.

18'00 hrs.

With that, surely our women will reach

the skies. There is no question of standing on this muddy earth any more. There are the principal things which have been said. Why? Then, I have another apprehension.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Madam, you can continue tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, Friday, 3 rd April 1992,at 11 a.m.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 3,1992 Chaitra 14, 1914 (Saka)

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